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*September 6th.*

MR. CASSIN in the Chair.

Twelve members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

"Synopsis of the Pleuronectoids of the eastern coast of North America." "Synopsis of the Cyclopteroids of eastern North America." "Note on the Paralepidoids and Microstomatoids, etc." And "Synopsis of the Pleuronectoids of California, &c." By Theo. Gill.

"Description of new Genera and Species of North American Myriopoda." By Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr.

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*September 13th.*

DR. HAYS in the Chair.

Thirteen members present.

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*September 20th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

"Descriptions of new Genera and species of Pleuronectoids." "On the affinities of several doubtful British Fishes;" and "Notes on the Family of Stichæoids." By Theo. Gill.

"Notes on Shells, with Descriptions of new fossil Genera and Species." By T. A. Conrad.

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*September 27th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twelve members present.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published :

**Description of New Genera and Species of North American MYRIAPODA.**

BY DR. H. C. WOOD, JR.

Family *POLYZONIDÆ*.

Genus *OCTOGLENA*,\* Wood.

Oculi octo, in seriebus duobus simplicibus dispositi.

The eyes in this genus are very prominent, and are arranged in two straight rows, which are so placed, one on each side, near the base of the antennæ as to be convergent inferiorly.

O. BIVIRGATA.

O. brunneus, utrinque virga fusca ornatus; segmentis fere 45.

The head of this species is very small, and is pilose. The antennæ are rather

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\* γλῆνη oculus.

heavy, and are very pilose. The eyes are large and very prominent. The dorsum is slightly convex, and is ornamented on each side by a broad fuscous stripe, which is intersected by numerous, indistinct, dark lines.

The scuta are very smooth, and have no distinct lateral plates, but their edges are rather thin and strongly elevated. The penultimate scutum is much broader than its neighbors. The last scutum is very small. The feet are dark colored. There are two or three specimens in the possession of the Academy, which, I believe, were collected by Dr. John L. Le Conte, U. S. A., in the mountains of Georgia.

Family *SIPHONOPHORIDÆ*.

Genus *BRACHYCYBE*.

Rostrum acutum, brevissimum, antennis multo brevius.

I have never studied the allied genus *Siphonophora* of Brandt, but, if the characters relied on by that author are at all generic, there can be no doubt that the American species belongs to a distinct genus. In the *Siphonophora* the rostrum or mouth is very much elongated, and approaches the antennæ in length. In *Brachycybe* the latter are several times the longer.

B. *LECONTII*, Wood.

Fulvo-brunneus? dorso modice convexo, medio leviter canaliculato; antennis parvis, filiformibus, pilosis; scutorum superficie asperata, obscure transverse canaliculata; scuto postremo postice spinæ obtusæ serie instructo; lamineis lateralibus longis, angustis, vix sejunctis; segmentis 47; pedibus brevis pilosis.

In our specimens, which have been preserved for a long time in alcohol, the color is a light yellowish-brown. The anterior scuta are tuberculate, the posterior merely roughened. Each has a more or less obsolete transverse groove extending along the lateral lamina. The latter are very long and narrow; they are placed very close together, and are often bent slightly backwards. Their external margin is somewhat oblique, and is furnished in all except, perhaps, the most anterior, with a pore. The small feet are entirely concealed beneath the broad body. The male genital appendages consist of two pairs of acute foot-like processes. It affords me much pleasure to dedicate this species to Surgeon John L. Le Conte, U. S. A., as an acknowledgement of the many assistances which he has afforded me in the prosecution of my studies.

*Hab.*—Georgia. Coll. of the Acad. Mus. Comp. Zoology. Dr. John L. Le Conte, U. S. A.

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Note on the **PARALEPIDOIDS** and **MICROSTOMATOIDS**, and on some Peculiarities of Arctic Ichthyology.

BY THEODORE GILL.

My attention having been attracted to the resemblance between the Alepidosauroids and Paralepidoids, shortly after my article on new species of the former family, I embraced the opportunity, when in Philadelphia, to examine the specimens of the two genera, *Paralepis* and *Sudis*, in the Bonaparte collection, secured by the liberality of Dr. Wilson. The suspicions of the close affinity of the two families were fully confirmed, and the same logic that would prove the Alepidosauroids to be Siluroids, would cover the Paralepidoids. Nearly equally erroneous would be the reference of those families to the Scombroid group, near which I formerly retained it with Lowe. The Paralepidoids are, indeed, chiefly distinguished from the Alepidosauroids by the small dorsal fin, and the more posterior ventrals, and wherever one is placed, the other must be approximated next to it.

The species of this family of Paralepidoids are divisible among three groups, 186f.]